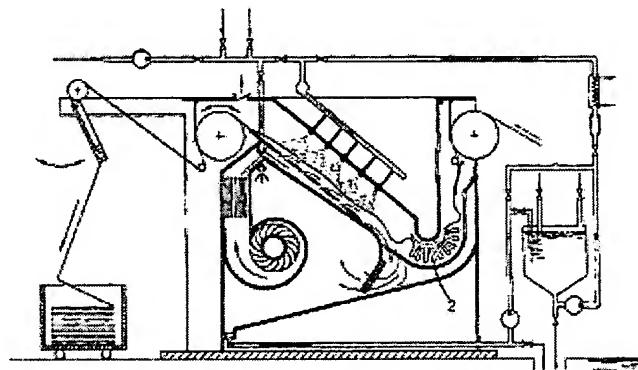


CONTINUOUS SPRAY DYEING APPARATUS OR DYEING RANGE FOR ACCELERATED DYEING WITH OPENING AND VIBRATION MEANS OF AIRFLOW**Patent number:** EP1233098**Publication date:** 2002-08-21**Inventor:** JIANG ZHAOCHENG [CN]**Applicant:** JIANG ZHAOCHENG [CN]**Classification:****- international:** D06B1/02; D06B13/00; D06B5/08; D06B3/16;
D06B17/02**- european:** D06B1/02; D06B13/00**Application number:** EP19990953519 19991102**Priority number(s):** WO1999CN00178 19991102**Also published as:** WO0132971 (A1) CA2389678 (A1)**Abstract of EP1233098**

A continuously and combinably operable breadth expansion and vibration enhanced spray dyeing machine, which can provide dyeing and other processing operations on a fabric in continuous way. The dye and treating agents are spraying onto the fabric. By a high speed air flow, the fabric can have violent vibration to speed up the processing effect. Therefore, the fabric can be processed with small amount continuous dyeing and other processing operations in a short period of time.

**FIG.6**

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(54) **CONTINUOUS SPRAY DYEING APPARATUS OR DYEING RANGE FOR ACCELERATED
DYEING WITH OPENING AND VIBRATION MEANS OF AIRFLOW**

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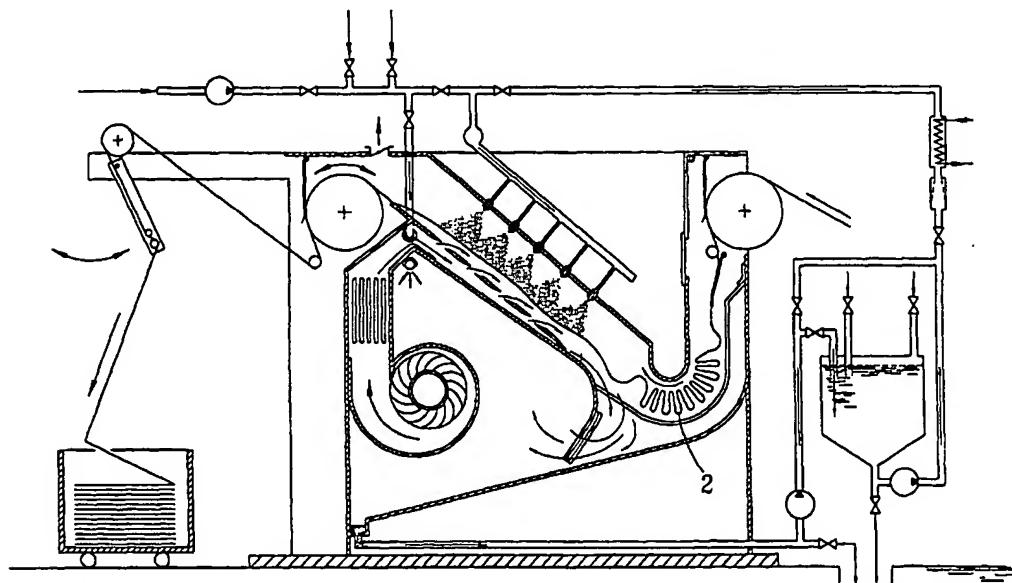


FIG. 6

Description**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION****1. Field Of The Invention**

[0001] The present invention relates generally to a continuously and combiningly operable breadth expansion and vibration enhanced spray dyeing machine (hereinafter as "continuous spray dyeing machine") which is an highly efficient environment-preserving continuous spray dyeing and processing apparatus.

2. Description Of The Prior Art

[0002] The term continuous spray dyeing machine used herein is intended to indicate a dyeing and processing apparatus which provides the fabric continuous dyeing and other processing. The fabric is continuously proceeded and substantially fully expanded in the breadth-wise direction. The liquid dye and other fabric treating agents are brought into contact with the fabric in an atomized form by means of spray nozzles arranged above the fabric. A high speed air stream is formed under the fabric to create a low pressure zone which cause a pressure difference between the upper and lower sides of the expanded fabric. The static pressure above the fabric is greater than the pressure below so that the fabric can not only levitated and freely expanded in breadth direction via the high speed stream of the air flow, but the fabric in motion can also periodically vibrate violently via the unbalanced pressure.

[0003] This vibration provides the energy for the dye, treating agents, or oxidation gases to penetrate into the fabric texture so as to enhance the absorption rate and diffusion speed the dye into the fabric. Thus a continuous dyeing and processing operation with high efficiency, low energy consumption, low bath ratio and low pollution may be achieved.

[0004] The present invention is particularly related to an effect that is caused by the high speed air streams formed by a cloth guide tube. This does not only enhance the penetration and diffusion of the dye, but also speeds up the penetration of the oxidation gases to have a quick dye development when performing low temperature oxidation reduction dyeing. When performing other processing. It also provides a very efficient way to remove unwanted particles or impurities from the fabric so as to efficiently finish the operations of desizing, scouting, bleaching, soaping, reduction, enzyme treating, rinsing, relaxation, and drying. Therefore, the present invention can complete the overall dyeing and processing operations in a very short time as compared with the conventional dyeing apparatuses.

[0005] A conventional continuous dyeing machine is defined to be one that combines more than two machines with different functions to perform the dyeing process in a continuous way. When dyeing, there are

three steps: dye padding, dye development and fixation, and washing and drying operations. The popular conventional continuous dyeing machines are developed by improving the design of the dye padding operation.

5 To accomplish some operation, some designs follow a particular dyeing method; others choose a specific combination of individual machines. Therefore, to obtain a most reasonable manufacturing procedure of due to the limitation of the factory environment, the preprocessing operations are usually separated from the dyeing operation. Please refer to Figures 1 and 2. Fig. 1 is a side view of the combined structure of a conventional dye padding continuous dyeing machine. Fig. 2 shows a side view of a conventional continuous breadth expansion washing machine. Referring to Fig. 1, the combined structure comprises (listed according to the manufacturing order): a dye padding machine A, a steamer or a dryer B, an air oxidation machine C, a treating agent padding machine D, a steamer E, a washer F, a water remover G, and a dryer H. All the machines are connected in series and the fabric is drawn by the driving roller and cloth guide axis on each machine to continuously pass through each machine. To keep the fabric proceeding in a continuous way and fully expanded in width, the longitudinal and transverse directions of the fabric have to be stretched with a big tension.

[0006] Therefore, referring to Fig. 3A, the conventional continuous dyeing machine drags the fabric to pass the dye padding machine A and absorb the dye by a driving roller A1 and a pressure roller A2 on the dye padding machine. Thus, the size of the contact surface between the two rollers directly affects the dye padding rate, which in turn affects the depth of dyeing. To prevent the occurrence of color difference on both sides of the fabric, in addition to apply even pressure on both sides of the dye padding roller, the middle of the pressure roller must meet crown standard so that the dye and treating agents can be evenly distributed. Figures 3B and 3C are the side views of the other commonly seen dye padding machines. The fabric past the dye padding machine A is immediately sent into and passes through the steamer B. There are many different forms for the steamer B, but all perform a single operation. It is different from the usual discontinuous dyeing machine. For example, the air flow type or liquid flow type dyeing machine can simultaneously perform continuous dye cycling and support to perform dyeing at the same time. The fabric passes through the steamer B or the air oxidation machine C to have the dye developed and fixed. **30** The proceeding of the fabric is supported by a cloth guide axis set B1. When the dye gets fixed, the fabric is then guided into the washer F to remove the unfixed dye, remaining chemicals, or other impurities. Usually, the washer F has each as a unit F1 and several units are connected into a group. In the tubs are stored with a larger amount of water. A water removing pressure roller F2 is provided at the upper outlet of each tub. For the usual washers, a group has at least three tubs and up

to fifteen tubs. The number depends upon the processing after dyeing. In conventional dye padding machines and steamers, the processing after dyeing includes operations such as re-oxidation, acid washing, neutralizing, hot showering, soaping, hot showering, and cold washing. Therefore, the washer with a group of seven to nine tubs is the best choice. After water washing and water removing, the fabric is guided into the dryer H to get dried. Usually, the dryer is consisted of several drying tubs. After dye padding, the fabric needs to be processed by dye development and fixation immediately and thus the dye development and fixation processing machine should be attached immediately after the dye padding machine.

[0007] So the conventional continuous dyeing machine is formed by connecting several different machines together to achieve the goal continuous dyeing and processing. In practice, using the dye padding machine A to dye and proceed the fabric often makes the fabric without soft touch or has the problem of linearly folded dyeing. To ensure that the fabric can be fully expanded in width for dyeing and proceeding, the longitudinal tension is often greater than 1.5kg F (per centimeter in which) in addition to the stretching in the transverse direction by a fabric stretching machine. Therefore, conventional continuous dyeing machines can only perform dyeing and processing on a tatted fabric, but the problem existing in the knitted or elastic fabric could not be resolved to date. Furthermore, in her dyeing process by the dye padding machine, although a small liquid amount dyeing can be achieved, yet the dyeing process can only be performed once. When performing dye development and fixation in the steamer, it cannot continuously supply the dye at the same time, and therefore the fabric can not obtain a deep color. When washing the fabric, a large amount of water is needed for cleaning. For a new generation of environment-preserving dyeing machine, the above mentioned continuous dyeing machine obviously needs many improvements and modifications.

[0008] Please refer to Fig. 4, which shows another spray dyeing apparatus with breadth expansion and vibration-enhanced dyeing operation invented by the inventor of this current invention. It is disclosed in the R. O.C. Pat. No. 098,316, the U.S. Pat. No. 5,775,136, and the PCT Pat. No. WO98/49383. The present invention is an improved invention derived from the existing technology principles and characteristics.

[0009] Please refer to Figures 4 and 6. Fig. 4 is a side view of a spray dyeing apparatus with breadth expansion and vibration-enhanced dyeing operation. Fig. 6 is a side view of the structure of a continuous spray dyeing machine according to the instant invention. The part of air guiding nozzle design is almost the same in the principle and structure. However, the application of the air guiding nozzles in the current invention is different from the previous patent. For the convenience of the examination procedure, this point has to be explained. The

biggest difference is that the previous case is a discontinuous dyeing apparatus which can only provide a small amount of dyeing and processing; yet the continuous spray dyeing machine in the present invention can not

5 only continuously perform processing in a processing tub, but also, by connection with other machines, continuously complete the operations such as dyeing, treating agents absorption, steam dye development, air dye development, dye fixing, washing, and drying. In particular, to facilitate even absorption or to promote the production rate, the processing tubs can be arbitrarily added to obtain the necessary quality and production rate. Therefore, in observation of the defects in the discontinuous spray dyeing apparatus with breadth expansion 10 and vibration-enhanced dyeing operation and the above mentioned conventional continuous dyeing machines, the application technology of the air guiding nozzles should be improved for a better environment-preserving dyeing method. Accordingly the inventor hereby provides 15 another mass production type continuous dyeing apparatus.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

20 [0010] The present invention provides a continuous spray dyeing machine, which allows the fabric to be levitated, expanded, and violently vibrated by a high speed air flow in dyeing and other processing operation so as to complete the processing in a short period of time.

25 [0011] The invention also provides knitted fabrics of other elastic fabrics a breadth expansion continuous spray dyeing and processing. Furthermore, the present invention provides a continuous spray dyeing machine, which can achieve the goal of continuous processing by 30 combining different machines. It can also be arbitrarily modified, adjusted, expanded or reduced according to the manufacturing procedure and, therefore, can obtain the most economical dyeing and processing operations.

35 [0012] Yet, the present invention provides a continuous spray dyeing machine, in which the fabric is proceeded simultaneously in each sector in a folding collective way. In each sector, the fabric is dragged by one cloth-dragging wheel. Thus the tension on the fabric can be minimized and the usual bad soft touch problem of 40 the fabric processed by ordinary padding continuous dyeing machines can be improved.

45 [0013] Moreover, the present invention provides a continuous spray dyeing machine, which can not only provide usual dispersive and reactive dyes, but also perform the spray dyeing operation with low temperature reduction dye liquor under a nitrogen gas (inert gases) mediated environment in the upstream processing tubs. When the fabric passes through the next processing tub, the reduction dye liquor can be oxidized for dye development by the large amount of fresh air sprayed out of 50 the air guiding nozzles.

55 [0014] Yet further, the present invention provides a continuous spray dyeing machine, in which the lower

side of the fabric is provided with a high speed air flow for the fabric to periodically vibrate violently when the fabric pass through each processing tub. Therefore, dyeing, treating agents or re-oxidation air can quickly penetrate into the fabric texture with the help of this vibration so that a highly efficient small amount dyeing and processing operations can be achieved.

[0015] A further object of the present invention is to provide a continuous spray dyeing machine, in which the lower side of the fabric can be provided with a high speed air flow containing dyes or a large amount water ejected from the air guiding nozzles when washing or dyeing the fabric with a compact texture. The fabric thus processed can be dyed on both sides and the impurities remaining on the fabric can be quickly diffused into water.

[0016] So the present invention can achieve the goal of instant washing and enhanced dyeing. Yet, another object of the present invention is to provide a continuous spray dyeing machine, which can, in addition to providing a small amount, high concentration dyeing via a periodically violent vibration on the fabric, enhance the removing ability of the impurities existing in the texture so that operations such as desizing, scouring, bleaching, soaping, washing can be quickly finished.

[0017] So the invention provides a highly efficient cleaning effect for the dyed fabric. Moreover, the present invention provides a continuous spray dyeing machine, which can not only provide dyeing and other wet type processing operations, but also dries the fabric by the dry and hot air flow coming out of the air guiding nozzles. It can blow the outer cold air to lower the temperature.

[0018] To achieve the above objects, the continuous spray dyeing machine provided by the instant invention has processing tubs for connections to perform simultaneous dyeing, wherein each processing tub is designed with the same principle and structure. To processing tub comprises a cloth collecting tub, a cloth guide tube, an air guide nozzle, cloth dragging wheel, a blast machine, a dye pump, a cloth wiggling machine, an air heater, a dye heater, an air cooling inlet, an exhaust outlet, a nitrogen inlet, a steam inlet, an air filter, a dye filter, pipes connecting each parts and controlling elements for each part.

[0019] Each of the front and rear ends of the processing tub of the continuous spray dyeing machine of the invention is provided with a passage, the left and right sides and the left and right walls of the processing tub form a parallel wide passage for the fabric to enter and pass through in a breadth expansion way. A cloth collecting tub is provided under the passage entrance close to the bottom of the tub in the upstream sector where the fabric can be folded and collected to an expected amount. The fabric then slows down in moving so as to disperse the tension in continuous proceeding. A cloth guide tube is formed in the downstream of the passage. One or a plurality of sector separated air guiding nozzles are provided along the direction of the passage on the

cross section of the side wall under the cloth guiding tub. These nozzles are connected by pipes to a blast machine for guiding and ejecting pressurized air. One or a plurality of dye nozzles are provided above the cloth guide tube and connected with pipes to the dye pump for guiding and ejecting the dye or treating agents onto the surface of the fabric. A dynamical cloth dragging wheel is provided under the downstream outlet of the passage for dragging the fabrics in the cloth collecting tub to pass through the cloth guide tube. The fabric can then continuously proceed to enter the next processing tub and receive another processing operation. Therefore, when performed with dyeing and other processing operations, the fabric can have a full contact with the atomized dye particles ejected out of the dye nozzles to achieve the goal of small amount dyeing. Whenever the fabric gets in touch with the dye, the fabric generates a periodically violent vibration due to the high speed air flow ejected from the air guide nozzles. Thus, the dye, and chemicals or re-oxidation gas can obtain the energy necessary for penetrating into the fabric texture. The absorption rate and diffusion speed of the dye into the fabric can be thus enhanced and a continuous dyeing and processing operation with high efficiency, low energy consumption, low bath ratio and low pollution may be achieved.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0020] The drawings disclose an illustrative embodiment of the present invention which serves to exemplify the various advantages and objects hereof, and are as follows:

Fig. 1 is a side view of the combined structure of a conventional padding type continuous dyeing machine;
 Fig. 2 is a side view of the structure of a conventional continuous breadth expansion washer;
 Fig. 3 is a side view of the structure of a conventional dye padding machine;
 Fig. 4 shows another spray dyeing apparatus with breadth expansion and vibration-enhanced dyeing operation disclosed in the R.O.C. Pat. No. 098,316, the U.S. Pat. No. 5,775,136, and the PCT Pat. No. WO98/49383.
 Fig. 5 is a side view of the structure of a continuous spray dyeing machine according to the present invention;
 Fig. 6 is a side view of the structure and application of a continuous spray dyeing machine to the present invention;
 Fig. 7 is a XX' cross-sectional view of a continuous spray dyeing machine according to the present invention;
 Fig. 8 is a YY' cross-sectional view of a continuous spray dyeing machine according to the present invention; and

Fig. 9 is a side view of the structure and application of a continuous spray dyeing machine according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0021] Please refer to Figures 5 and 8. Fig 5 is a side view of the structure of a continuous spray dyeing machine according to the present invention; Fig. 8 is YY' cross-sectional view of a continuous spray dyeing machine according to the present invention. The continuous spray dyeing machine of the present invention comprises a processing tub 1, an inlet passage 101, an outlet passage 102, a cloth collecting tub 4, a cloth guide passage 5, an air guiding nozzle 51, a reflective action base 52, an air circulation passage 63, a cloth dragging wheel 3, a blast machine 6, an air filter 602, a dye pump 7, a dye nozzle 71, a cloth wiggling machine 8, fabric sender 2, an air heater 601, a dye heater 702, a dye filter 701, a gas liquid circulation guide plate 53, a fresh air inlet 65, an exhaust outlet 66, a nitrogen inlet 641, a stream inlet 642, water inlet 74, a water nozzle 721, a jet nozzle 722, a valve 103, an outlet cloth wiggling machine 11, a valve 103, an outlet cloth wiggling machine 11, and a dye confluent circulation 54.

[0022] Please refer to Figures 5,6,7,8 and 9. The processing tub 1 has same design and specification on the front and rear sides for convenience of interconnection. An inlet passage 101 is provided above the side walls in the upstream of said processing tub passage, while an outlet passage 102 is formed above the side wall in the downstream of said processing tub passage. In addition, the left and right sides of each passage and the left and right walls of the passage in said processing tub 1 form a parallel passage with a wide open cross section for the fabric 2 to enter and pass through said processing tub 2 in a breadth expanded manner. The downstream end 402 in the lower processing tub 2 is lower than the upstream end 401. They form a slant surface with a small angle for circulation liquid to quickly gather at the lowest place and return to the dye preparation tub via a recycling pump 17. A cloth collecting tub 4 is provided in the upstream sector of said processing tub 1 passage. The tub bottom is composed of a gas liquid separation net plate 41.

[0023] A cloth guide tube 5 is formed in the downstream sector of said processing tub 1 passage. One or plurality of dye nozzles 71 are provided on the upper side walls in said cloth guide tube 5 passage. An air distributing tube 62 is provided at the position outside the lower passage and in the same direction as said cloth guide tube 5 so that the lower flat wall of said cloth guide tube 5 and the upper wall of said air distributing tube 62 share the common wall 52. Said common wall 52 (also known as reflective action base 52) is provided with one or a plurality of sector separated air guiding nozzles 51 along the passage on the cross section of said common

wall 52. The upstream end of said common wall 52 is connected with said gas liquid separation net plate 41 under said cloth collecting tub 4. The downstream end of said common wall 52 is connected with said outlet passage 102. So said common wall 52 forms a slant angle so that the upstream end is lower than the downstream end. A cloth dragging wheel 3 is provided below said outlet passage 102. A cloth wiggling machine 8 is provided below said cloth dragging wheel 3 in the downstream direction. Said cloth wiggling machine 8 can connect via a dynamical transmission device to wiggling plate for it to wiggle in the longitudinal direction. In the connection portion of said common wall 52 and said gas liquid separation net plate 41. A dye circulation guiding plate 53 is formed by extending said common wall 52. One or a plurality of dye confluent circulation 54 is provided in the downstream sector of said dye circulation guiding plate 53. An air circulation passage 63 is formed between said circulation 54 and the passage. Therefore, the circulation dye from said common wall 52 would not mix with the circulation airflow when passing through the confluent circulation.

[0024] On the left and right walls in the downstream and said processing tub 1 passage. A hidden blast machine 6 is provided under said air distributing tube 62. Said hidden blast machine 6 is provided with an even flow cylinder 64 at the inlet end. The inner space of said even flow cylinder is formed with an air filter 602. The outlet of said blast machine 6 is connected with said air distributing tube 62.

[0025] As described in the above continuous spray dyeing machine, dragged by said cloth dragging wheel 3, said fabric folded and collected in advance in said cloth collecting tub 4 can pass through the surface of said common wall 52 (reflective action base 52) below said cloth guide tube 5. The dye or treating agents in said preparation tub 9 can be pressurized by said dye pump 7 to go through a transmission pipe 72, a filter 701 and a heat exchanger 702 and enters said dye nozzle 71 in said cloth guide tube 5 for spraying on the upper surface of said fabric. Therefore, when dyeing or performing other processing operations, said fabric 2 can be stretched to a fully breadth expansion by the high speed air flow ejected out of said air guiding nozzle 51 and pass through said cloth guide tube 5. Said fabric 2 can be distributed and covered from above with the atomized particles of dispersed dye and treating agents ejected from said dye nozzle 71 above said cloth guide tube 5. The dyeing effect is achieved by the penetration of the dye from the top surface to the bottom. On the bottom surface of said fabric 2, a high speed air flow ejected from a plurality of sector separated air guide nozzle 51 is provided to form a levitating force for said fabric 2 in a cooperative and relay method. The air flow also produce a difference in pressure between the upper and the lower sides of said fabric 2, the lower side being lower in pressure due to the higher speed air flow while the upper side being higher in pressure due to the slower

air flow. Therefore, the upper and lower air flows interact to make said fabric perform a periodically violent vibration. The upper air flow with higher pressure also force the air flow to be expelled out from the left and right sides under said fabric 2. When passing through said cloth guide tube 5, said fabric does not only have a periodically violent vibration but also get fully stretched in the breadth direction continuously. The dye and solution not being absorbed by said fabric 2 will be sent back to said dye preparation tub 9 by a dye cycling pump 17 or be redirected to said processing tub 1 in the downstream for spraying again. If it is in the washing process, the liquid can be discharged.

[0026] The gas part is connected with said blast machine 6 by an air circulation even flow cylinder 64 (an additional circulation tube and transmission pipe should be added if a hidden blast machine is not employed) do that the air in the tub can be compressed by said blast machine 6 and sent via the transmission pipe through an air filter 602 and an air heat exchanger 601 into an air distributing tube 62. The air is then ejected toward the upstream direction of said cloth guide tube 5 by said air guiding nozzle 51 along the upper surface of said reflective action base 52. Thus, the air flow motion has an opposite direction to the motion of said fabric 2. Said fabric 2 can obtain a steady motion because the friction between said cloth dragging wheel 3 and said fabric 2 is greater than the force exerted by the air flow. Therefore, said cloth dragging wheel 3 has to provide a greater dragging force than the force exerted by the air flow so that said fabric can proceed steadily. In fact, said fabric 2 in said processing tub 1 can have its motion in the same direction as that of the air flow to facilitate dyeing. The difference between dyeing with the same direction of motion and the opposite direction of motion is not significant. However, in operation, the opposite direction of motion provides a better stability for the motion of said fabric 2 than the same direction of motion. In other words, the same direction of motion is more suitable for discontinuous dyeing machines, which had been explained in details in the previous patent of the same inventor and will not be described further herein. Basically, in the fields of discontinuous and continuous dyeing, there is a big difference in the requirement of the fabric proceeding speed. The reason is that for continuous dyeing machines, said fabric 2 only receives on process when passing through each machine, therefore in a limited equipment and time it is better to slow down the speed of said fabric 2 to ensure a complete level dyeing and better quality. When said fabric 2 and the air flow have opposite directions of motion, the speed of said fabric 2 can be completely controlled by said cloth dragging wheel 3. Therefore, the synchronous issue is not a problem in operation. The energy of the air ejected out of said air guiding nozzle 51 can be totally converted into the energy necessary for the vibration of said fabric 2. In addition, another object is that most of the pollution materials can be removed along with the air flow and

circulation liquid in dyeing or impurity processing. Furthermore, a washing nozzle 721 is provided on the upstream end within said air distributing tube 62 and connected with a high pressure washing pump or a water tank by said transmission pipe 74. Another transmission pipe 73 is formed on said transmission pipe 74 and connects to said dye transmission pipe 72. A reverse control valve is provided in each pipeline to control the ejection of water or the mixture of water and dye by opening and closing of the valve when washing or dyeing a particularly compact fabric. The ejected liquid is then ejected toward and mixed with the air flow in said air distributing tube 62 so that the large amount of water or dye ejected out of said air guiding nozzle 51 can get in touch with

5 said fabric 2. This allows the impurities or treating agents remaining on said fabric 2 to quickly diffuse into water. Even if said fabric 2 is dyed on both sides, another steam pipe can be provided on said transmission pipe 74 and a reverse control valve 641 can directly provide 10 the necessary temperature in said processing tub 1.

[0027] When said fabric 2 enter the next processing tub 1, the action of said wiggling plate 8 can make said fabric 2 fall into said cloth collecting tub 4 get the best folding. To facilitate the examination procedure, the following paragraph further explains in details the effect 15 happening in said cloth guide tube.

[0028] According to the Bernoulli's law, "the place where the flowing liquid of gas has a faster speed has a lower pressure." Therefore, as describe above, when 20 a high speed air flow is formed under said fabric 2, the pressure below said fabric 2 is lower than the pressure thereabout because of a slow air flow. So said fabric 2 will be dragged toward the high speed air flow area due to both the pressure difference and the gravity 8. Thus 25 said fabric 2 has a close contact with the high speed air flow and the friction in between increases so that said fabric 2 obtained the most energy from the air flow. Thus, whenever said fabric 2 gets close to the mainstream of the high speed air flow, it will be drawn by the air flow 30 and could not keep going forward. Since the mainstream of the high speed air flow has a greater kinematic energy, said fabric 2 moving forward would get continuously levitated and move above the flat wall to prevent the friction between said fabric 2 and the pipe wall. Whenever 35 said fabric 2 is forced into the mainstream area of the high speed air flow, the air flow would generate a pressure peak and force said fabric 2 to quickly move away from the mainstream area. The generation of the pressure peak is caused by the conversion of the kinematic 40 energy into the pressure energy due to resistance. It can be affected by the reflection of said flat reflective action base 52 and due to the same phase as another peak so that another pressure peak can be produced instantaneously. This pressure peak continuously happens to 45 said fabric 2 in a periodic way along said cloth guide tube 5. Therefore, any part of said fabric 2 can have a periodic vibration. The vibration frequency is determined not only by the mass of said fabric 2 but also by 50 55

the momentum of the air flow. Thus, in dyeing or processing operations, both the opening extent of said air guiding nozzle 51 and the output power of the blast machine can control the vibration frequency. The generation of the above periodic wavy vibration is the effect of the work done by a large amount of energy. Each vibration does not only loosen the texture structure of said fabric 2 so that the dye can have its circulation passage, but also make the dye obtain the energy necessary for penetrating into the texture. This further enhances the absorption rate and diffusion speed of the dye on fabric. Accordingly, in the process of dyeing, in addition to obtaining the small amount high concentration, high efficiency, low energy consumption, low bathing ratio and low pollution dyeing, the fabric can also achieve the debounding and relaxing effects via the periodic violet vibration. At the same time, the impurities on the fiber can be so efficiently removed that processing operations such as desizing, scouring, bleaching, reduction, enzyme treating, soaping, washing can be quickly finished. Thus, the invention can achieve the goal of both dyeing and further processing operations within an extremely short period of time.

[0029] Many changes said modifications in the above described embodiment of the invention can, of course, be carried out without departing from the scope thereof. Accordingly, to promote the progress the progress in science and the useful arts, the invention is disclosed and intended to be limited only by the scope of the appended claims.

Claims

1. A continuous and combinably operable breadth expansion and vibration enhanced spray dyeing machine, which comprises:

One or a plurality of connectable processing tubs, which has a wide cross section of passage therein for a fabric to proceed dyeing and other processing operation in a continuous or unified way; An inlet passage, which is proved on the upper end of the upstream side wall of said processing tub; an outlet passage, which is provided on the upper end of the downstream side wall of said processing tub; a dynamical cloth dragging wheel, which is provided at each of said inlet and outlet passages; a cloth collecting tub, which is provided below said inlet passage in the upstream sector of the passage in said processing tub; a cloth guide tube, which is formed with a slant angle between said cloth collecting tub and said outlet passage in the downstream sector of said processing tub, so that the downstream end of said cloth guide tube is higher than its upstream end; on or a plurality

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of dye nozzles, which are formed on the upper side walls of said cloth guide tube and connected with a dye pump via a pipe for the dye or treating liquid to be guided in and ejected out so that the dye or treating liquid ejected toward said fabric can be sprayed into atomized particles and distributed on a large area of said fabric; one or a plurality of sector separated air guiding nozzles, which are formed along the passage on the cross section of the lower side walls of said cloth guide tube so that the upstream air guiding nozzles and the downstream air guiding nozzles are separated with a distance; a reflective action base, which is formed in the downstream direction of each of said air guiding nozzles and connected with a blast machine via a pipe for the pressurized gas to be guided into said air guiding nozzles and ejected out; wherein under the action of said reflective action base, the ejected high speed air flow can flow along the upper surface of said reflective action base and proceed toward the upstream direction under said fabric so that the pressure below said fabric is lower due to a higher speed of air flow and the pressure above is higher due to a slower air flow, and the upper and lower air flows would interact to ensure that said fabric can pass through said cloth guide tube in a fully breadth expanded way and have a periodic violent vibration, said fabric is also continuously pushed toward the mainstream area of the high speed air flow due to both the pressure difference and the gravity so as to have a close contact with the high speed air flow and to increase the energy conversion rate so that the dye can obtain the most energy from the air flow for penetrating into the fabric texture; therefore, in the process of dyeing, in addition to obtaining the small amount high concentration, high efficiency, low energy consumption, low bathing ratio and low pollution dyeing, the fabric can also achieve the debounding and relaxing effects via the periodic violet vibration, while at the same time, the impurities on the fiber can be so efficiently removed that processing operations such as desizing, scouring, bleaching, reduction, enzyme treating, soaping, washing can be quickly finished in order to realize the goal of a high efficiency, low tension, low energy consumption, low bathing ratio and environment-preserving continuous dyeing and processing operations within an extremely short period of time.

2. The continuously and combinably operable breadth expansion and vibration enhanced spray dyeing machine as claimed in claim 1, which further comprises a dragging type gas liquid circulation

guide plate and a separation type gas liquid circulation passage provided between of said cloth guide tube and said cloth collecting tub; wherein said gas liquid circulation guide plate is formed by extending said reflective action base and forms an arc circulation, the downstream sector of said gas liquid circulation guide plate forms one or a plurality of liquid confluent pipes in different way, and an passage is formed between said liquid confluent pipes so that liquid can pass through said confluent pipes along said gas liquid circulation guide plate due to the dragging of said dragging type gas liquid circulation guide plate, the pressure difference, and the potential and be guided into the lower side walls of said processing tub so that the air flow under said fabric can circulate and pass through said net under said cloth collecting tub and be redirected into said blast machine via said air circulation passage, and therefore a gas liquid separation circulation is formed within said processing tub.

3. The continuously and combinably operable breadth expansion and vibration enhanced spray dyeing machine as claimed in claim 1, which further comprises a spray nozzle device on said air distributing passage, said device comprising a passage pipe provided with one or a plurality of nozzles, wherein the other end of said passage pipe can connect to a dye transmission pipe, a pressurized pump or water tank, and a steam transmission pipe via pipes, and control valve is provided on each of said pipes so that the dye, water, or steam can be guided to the nozzle on said air distributing passage according to the manufacturing procedure for ejection in such a manner that the ejected liquid or gas can be mixed with the air flow and said air guiding nozzle can eject a high speed air flow containing a large amount of dye liquid, water, or steam.

4. The continuously and combinably operable breadth expansion and vibration enhanced spray dyeing machine as claimed in claim 1, which further comprises a cloth wiggling machine provided under said dynamical cloth dragging wheel on the upstream passage of said processing tub; said cloth wiggling machine comprising a wiggling plate, said transmission axis on one end of said wiggling plate, a driving rod, a driver; wherein said wiggling plate can be fixed on the left and right side walls by said transmission axis, with one end extending outside the tub wall and connecting with said driver, so that said wiggling plate can perform longitudinal reciprocating motion and said fabric passing said wiggling plate falls into said cloth collecting tub with an expected folding effect.

5. The continuously and combinably operable breadth expansion and vibration enhanced spray dyeing machine as claimed in claim 1, which further comprises an air inlet and an exhaust outlet provided on the blast machine inlet passage; an exhaust hot air outlet and nitrogen (inert gas) inlet provided on the side walls of said processing tub; and treating liquid recycling outlet at the bottom of said processing tub; wherein a control valve is provided on each of said inlets and outlets, and the air supply or convection in said processing tub can be arbitrarily controlled according to the manufacturing procedure.

6. The continuously and combinably operable breadth expansion and vibration enhanced spray dyeing machine as claimed in claim 1, which further comprises a heat exchanger, a filter connecting to said dye transmission or circulation passage and said air transmission or circulation passage, respectively, to form a passage.

7. The continuously and combinably operable breadth expansion and vibration enhanced spray dyeing machine as claimed in claim 1, which further comprises a water nozzle provided in said processing tub; wherein said water nozzle is provided at the corner that is easy to be polluted and connects to a high pressure pump via a pipe so that the water can be guided into said nozzle for ejecting toward the polluted wall when each dyeing process is completed.

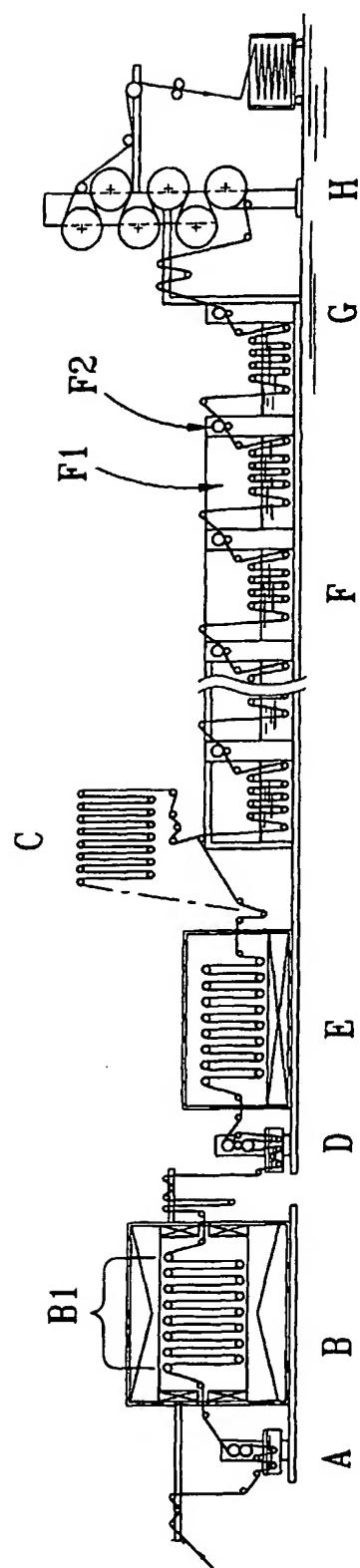


FIG. 1

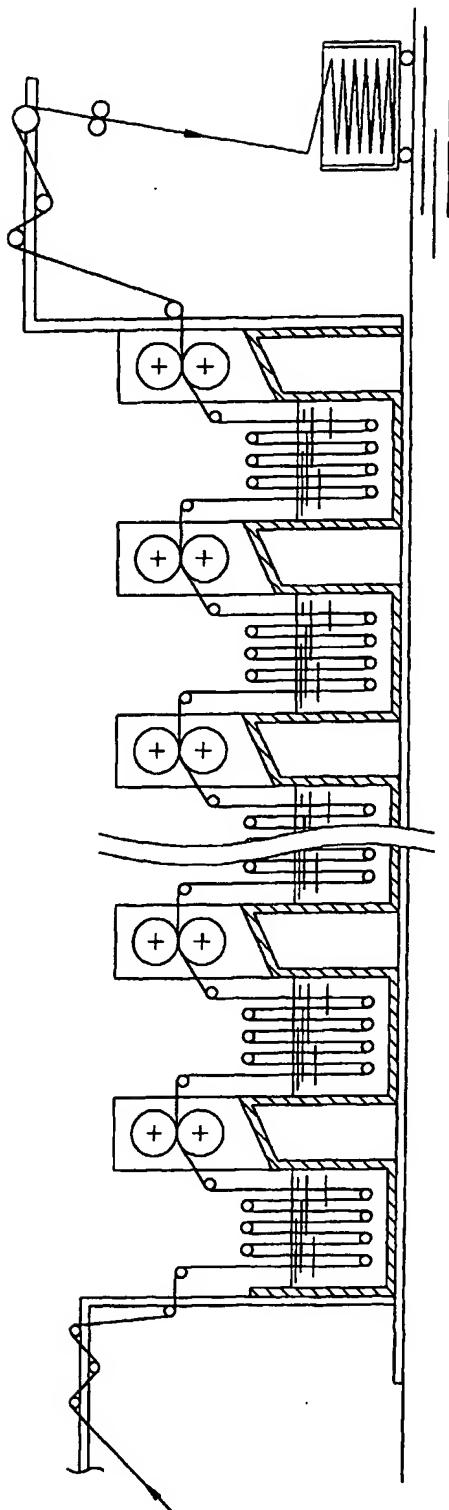


FIG. 2

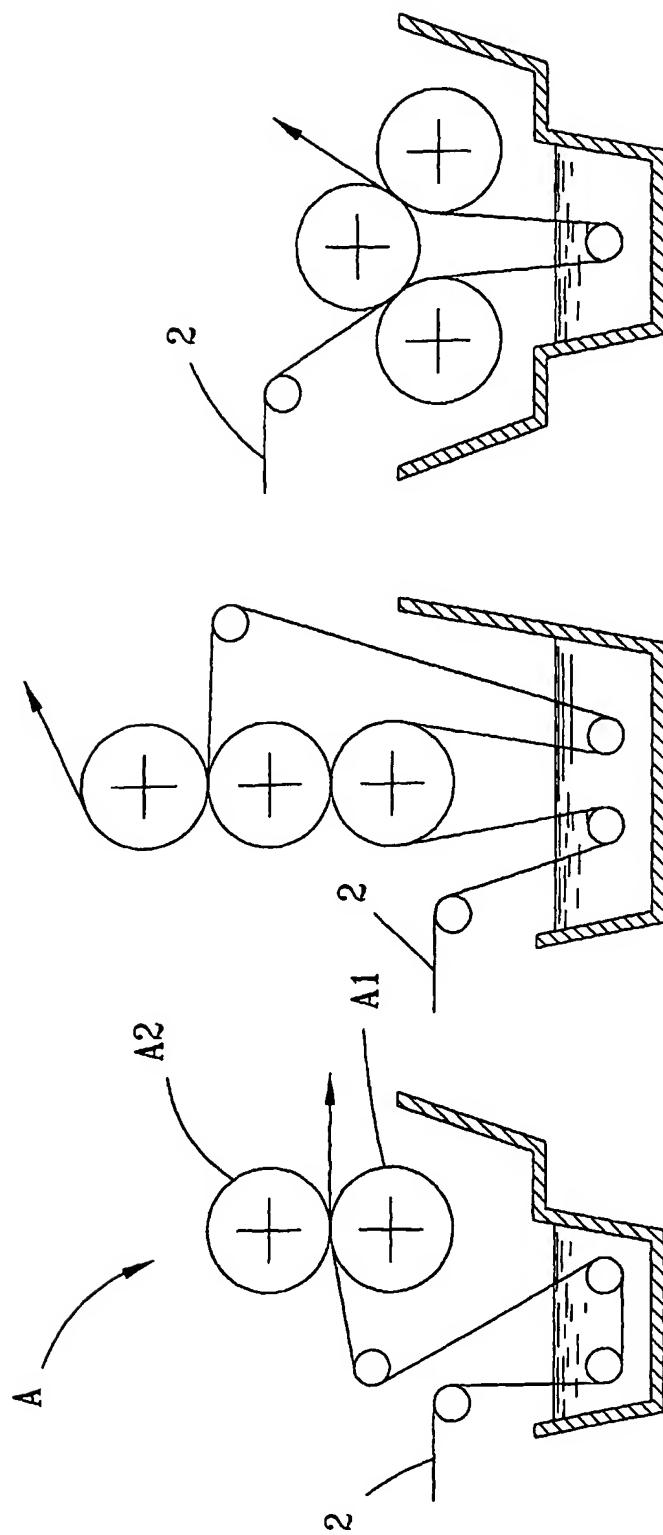


FIG.3 (A)

FIG.3 (B)

FIG.3 (C)

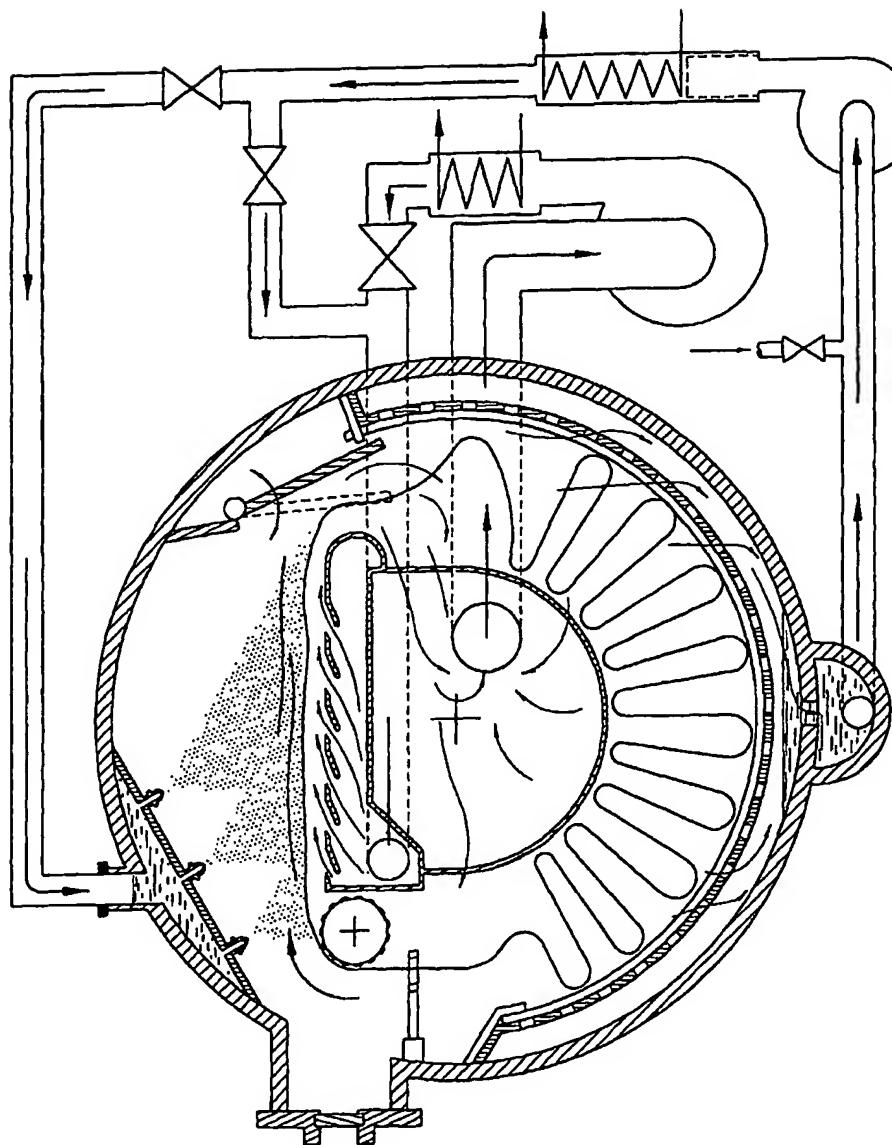


FIG. 4

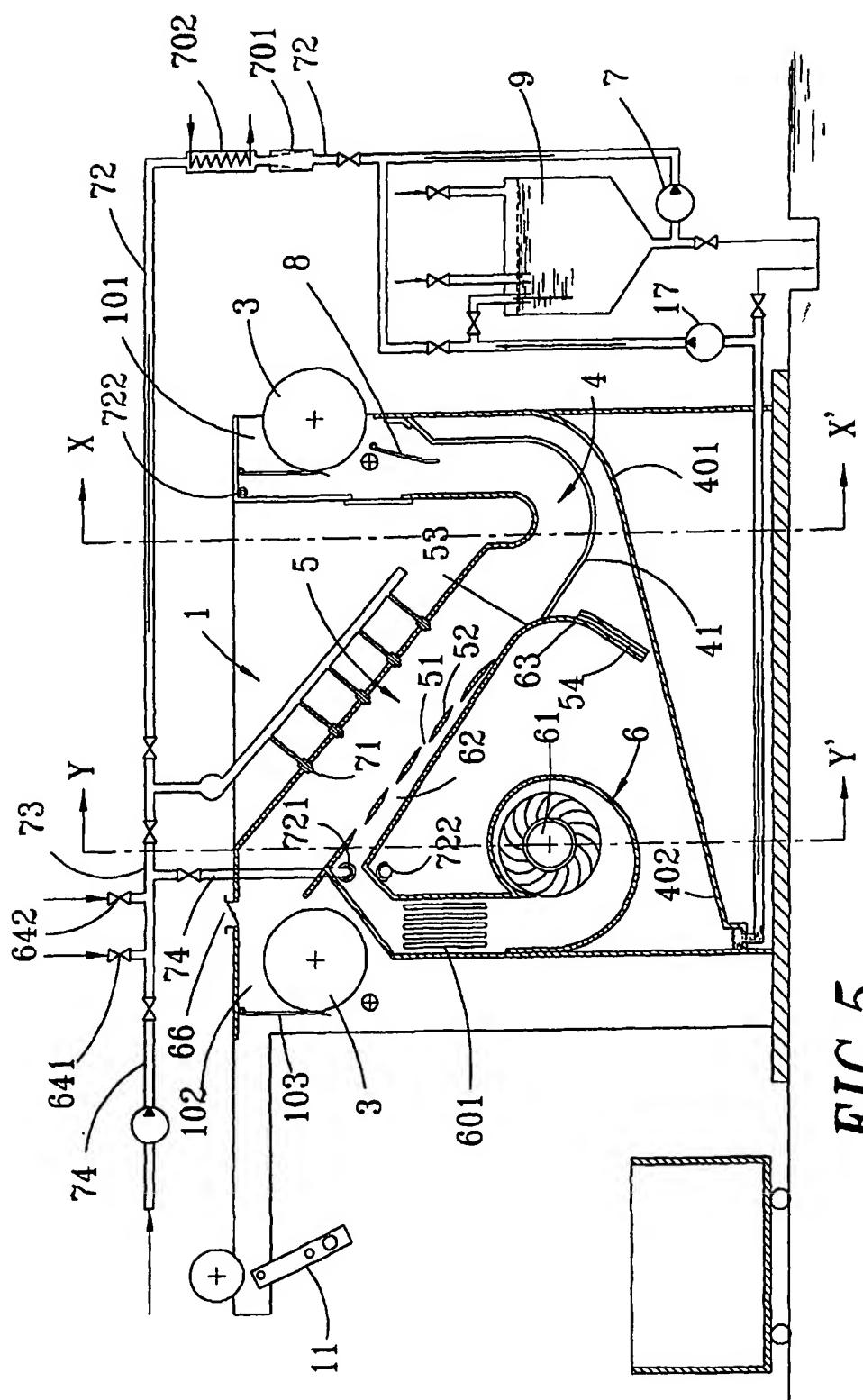


FIG. 5

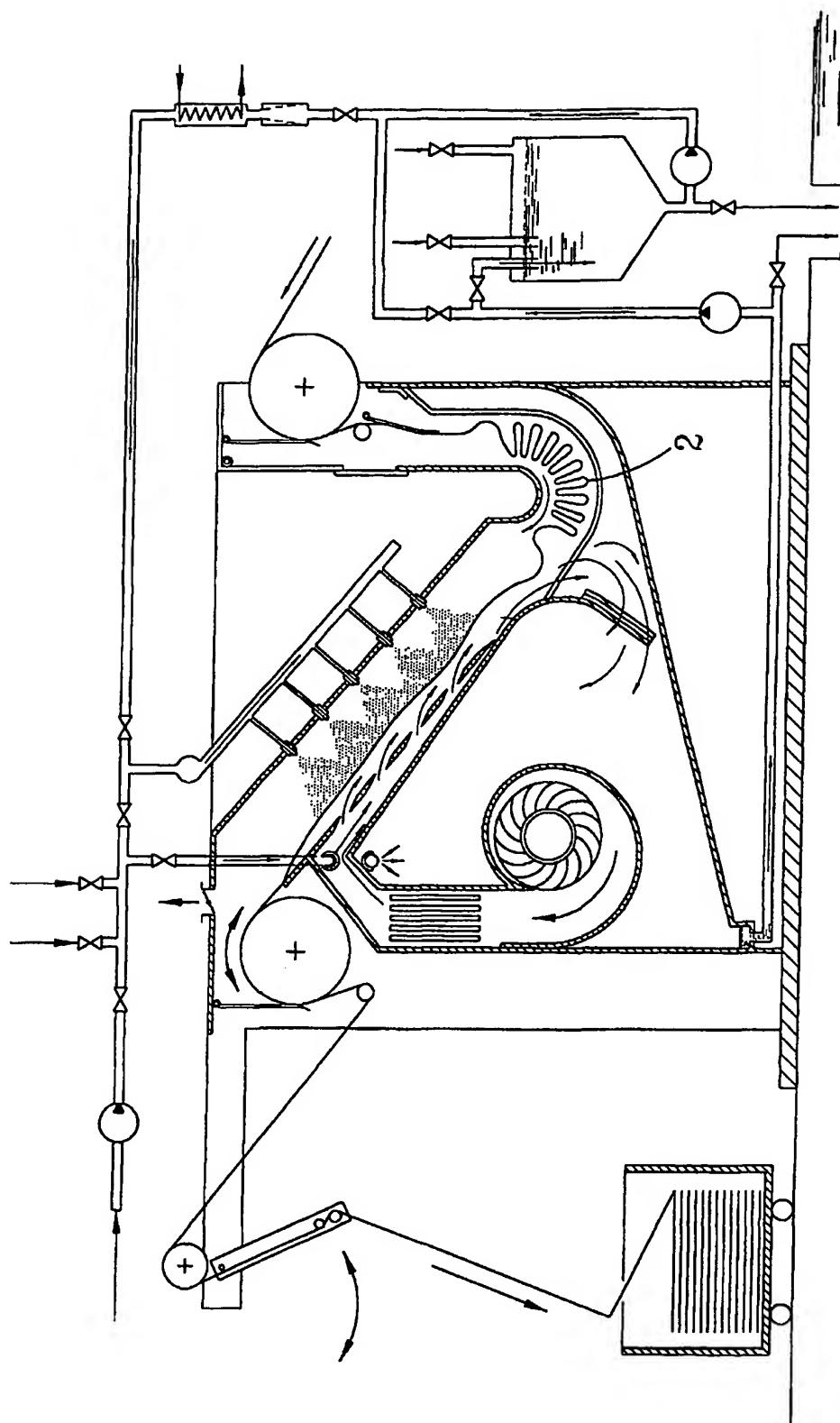


FIG. 6

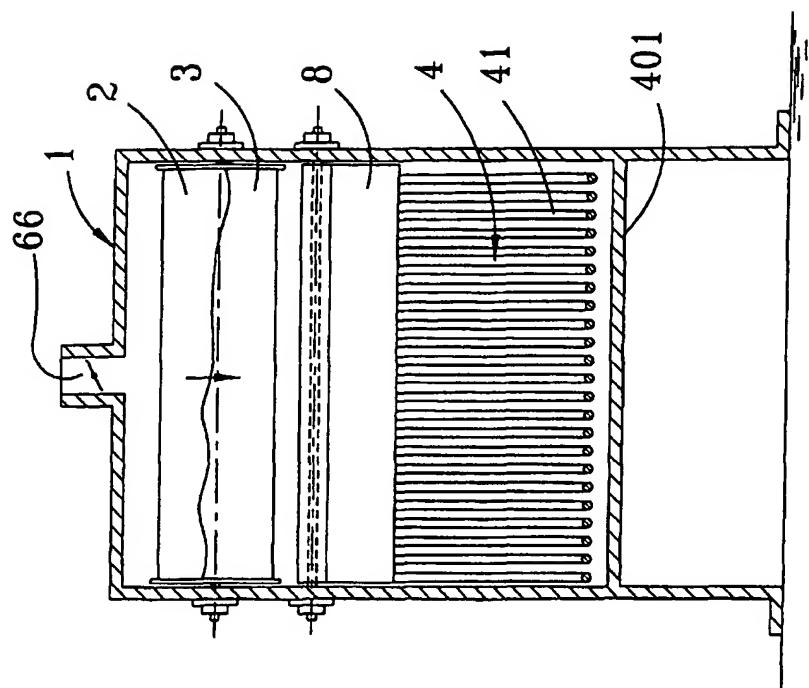


FIG. 7

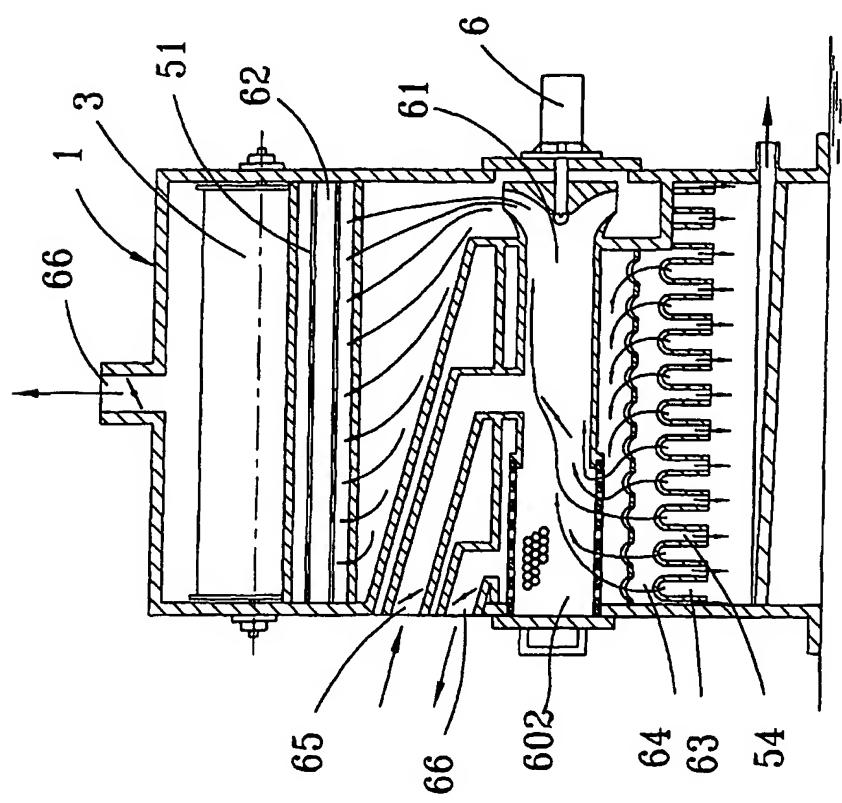


FIG. 8

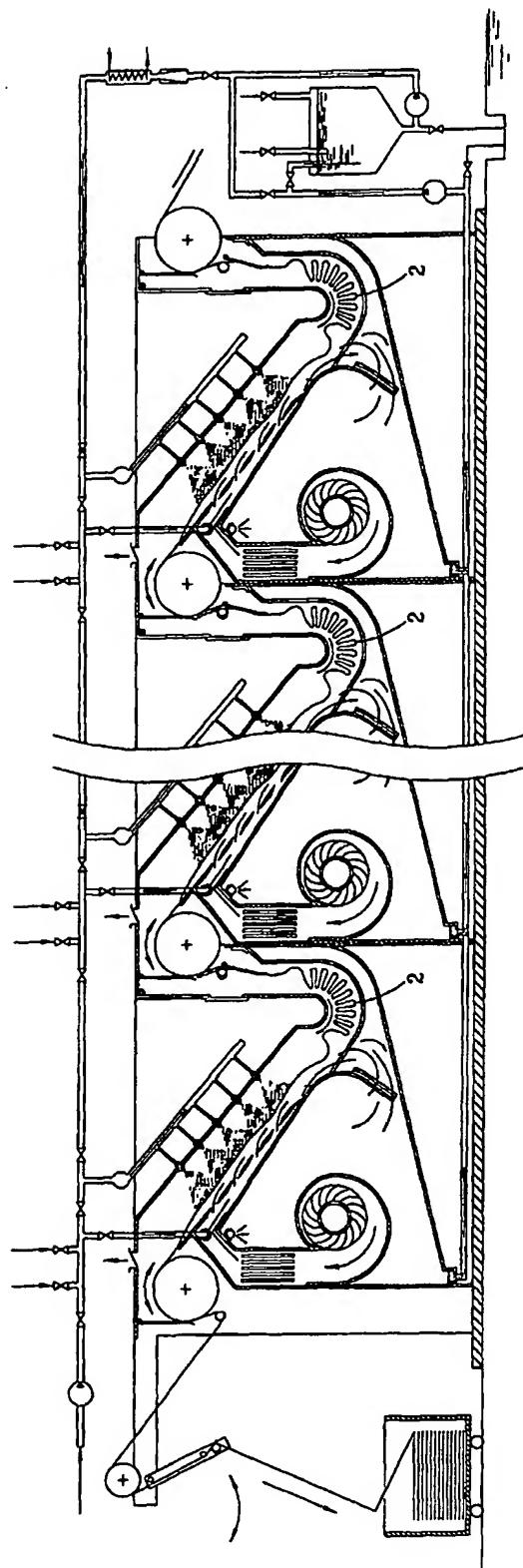
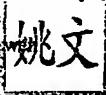


FIG. 9

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT		International application No. PCT/CN99/00178																																	
A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC⁷ D06B1/02 ; D06B13/00; D06B5/08; D06B3/16; D06B17/02 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC																																			
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC⁷ D06B Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched																																			
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) EPODOC-WPI-PAJ(EPO), CNPAT(CN), CA(1989-1999,CD-ROM,by Derwent)																																			
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; padding: 2px;">Category*</th> <th style="text-align: left; padding: 2px;">Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages</th> <th style="text-align: left; padding: 2px;">Relevant to claim No.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">A</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">US,A,5775136 (CHIANG C) 07 July 1998 (07.07.98) cited in the application</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">1-7</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">A</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">CN,A,1094464(江兆城/CHIANG C) 02 November 1994 (2.11.94)</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">1-7</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">A</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">JP,A, 09-250074 (KANEBO LTD) 22 September 1997(22.09.97)</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">1-7</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">A</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">JP,A,04-34072 (NAGASUNA BOILER KOG) 05 February 1992(05.02.92)</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">1-7</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">A</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">US,A,3990274(KITANIPPON DYEING AND FI) 09 November 1976(09.11.76)</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">1-7</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">A</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">EP,A,0137065 (MTM OBERMAIER GMBH & CO KG) 17 April 1985 (17.04.85)</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">1-7</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">A</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">EP,A,0226687 (PAPAPIETRO B) 01 July 1987 (01.07.87)</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">1-7</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">A</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">EP,A,0535288 (SOLIPAT AG) 07 April 1993 (07.04.93)</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">1-7</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">A</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">US,A,4577476 (US SEC OF AGRIC), 25 March 1986 (25.03.86)</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">1-7</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">A</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">SU ,A,1744157(KIEV LIGHT IND TECHN) 30 June 1992 (30.06.92)</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">1-7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.	A	US,A,5775136 (CHIANG C) 07 July 1998 (07.07.98) cited in the application	1-7	A	CN,A,1094464(江兆城/CHIANG C) 02 November 1994 (2.11.94)	1-7	A	JP,A, 09-250074 (KANEBO LTD) 22 September 1997(22.09.97)	1-7	A	JP,A,04-34072 (NAGASUNA BOILER KOG) 05 February 1992(05.02.92)	1-7	A	US,A,3990274(KITANIPPON DYEING AND FI) 09 November 1976(09.11.76)	1-7	A	EP,A,0137065 (MTM OBERMAIER GMBH & CO KG) 17 April 1985 (17.04.85)	1-7	A	EP,A,0226687 (PAPAPIETRO B) 01 July 1987 (01.07.87)	1-7	A	EP,A,0535288 (SOLIPAT AG) 07 April 1993 (07.04.93)	1-7	A	US,A,4577476 (US SEC OF AGRIC), 25 March 1986 (25.03.86)	1-7	A	SU ,A,1744157(KIEV LIGHT IND TECHN) 30 June 1992 (30.06.92)	1-7
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Date of the actual completion of the international search 22 May 2000 (22.05.2000)		Date of mailing of the international search report 08 JUN 2000 (08.06.00)																																	
Name and mailing address of the ISA/CN 6 Xitucheng Rd., Jimen Bridge, Haidian District, 100088 Beijing, China Facsimile No. 86-10-62019451		Authorized officer Yao Wei  Telephone No. 86-10-62093713																																	

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Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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